

# McCALL ASKED TO QUIT, REPORT AT INVESTIGATION

Has Whispered Conference  
with Thompson After Ses-  
sion—Refuses, It Is Said.

## QUEST WHOLE BOARD IS PREDICTED VERDICT

P. S. C. Chairman in Rage at  
Questions Regarding Con-  
nection with Hammerstein Case

When Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission, left the stand yesterday afternoon in the investigation by the Thompson legislative committee Senator George F. Thompson, chairman of the committee, stepped quickly to his side, as Mr. McCall was making for the door and opened a whispered conversation that lasted about five minutes.

A short time later it was rumored that Senator Thompson had asked Mr. McCall to resign as chairman of the commission.

"Is there anything in that rumor?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"I won't discuss it in any way," he replied, and numerous questions designed to bring out either confirmation or denial were similarly answered.

There is no reason to doubt that this rumor was well-founded, and there is merely any reason to doubt that Chairman McCall's reception of this request took the form of a refusal. He believes, and his associates on the commission believe, that when the Thompson Committee makes its report to Governor Whitman it will urge the removal of every member of the service board.

It is possible that prior to the rendering of a general report a special recommendation that McCall be ousted will be sent to Albany. This recommendation will be based, it is understood, on what the investigation has developed on the stock interest in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which McCall says he turned over to Mrs. McCall.

McCall a "Sommambulist."

The Public Service chairman was again a witness yesterday. His examination was provoked by a second letter to the Thompson Committee by Oscar Hammerstein, who on Tuesday advised the committee that Mr. McCall had argued a case against him in the Supreme Court while a member of the commission. Hammerstein's letter yesterday declared that McCall, in testifying on Tuesday that he had been in the Hammerstein case for more than a year, was incorrect, adding that "this seems to be an instance of the somnambulism which McCall seems a victim to."

The case, Hammerstein wrote, did not come up more than two months ago.

"The history of that proceeding is this," Mr. McCall testified. "In April, 1914, I was called into a conference about a contract between Hammerstein, the Palace Theatre and Keith, I think, and this action was taken. A new contract was made and then I agreed to take part in any further conferences that might be necessary."

"This year—I can't remember just when—one of the parties to the contract claimed that one of the other parties had violated the contract. I did not see Mr. McCall. He called on me, and I told him that I had no part in the matter."

"Did you have any part in preparing this paper?"

"No, nor in preparing any other paper. I simply argued against the motion."

"The motion was denied, I see. You thought to have an application for an injunction denied?"

"Yes, I thought hard."

"When this case comes to trial will you participate?"

"That will depend on whether I'm able to."

"But your retainer obligates you to take part."

"I answer that by saying my participation will depend on whether I'm able to. If I'm able to, I'll try the case."

Referring to the questions that were based on the Hammerstein letter, Mr. McCall said:

"I can't say any necessity for the litigants in the Hammerstein action have anything to do with subway features."

"All that case were up to subway engineers. I didn't know anything about the Victoria Theatre, and cared less."

"But in this case it might be necessary for Hammerstein to depend on the testimony of engineers of the Public Service Commission?"

"Probably."

"Mr. Lewis then implied, in his next question, that McCall would be in a position to use his influence on subway witnesses."

"I won't dignify that question with an answer; it's too absurd."

"Yes," said Senator Thompson, "but isn't it true?"

Witness in Rage.

Mr. McCall straightened in his chair, his cheeks colored with indignation.

"No, it isn't true!" he shouted. "What right have you to ask me such a question? It is silly. You should know better than to ask me such a question."

"Then I ask you a question," said the fact that you are a usual weight to your legal services in behalf of a client in a subway matter? Is it not possible for you, in the discharge of your duty, to hold up subway work?"

The witness seemed about to exclaim:

"Just come down here and try to hold up subway work!" he exclaimed.

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# Miss Flynn, in Disguise, Invades Paterson in Vain

Clothed in Garments of Woman Friends, She Tries to Run  
Gantlet to Speak in Hall but Detectives  
Bar Way.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, supported by a group of Manhattan women known for their radical views and their devotion to suffrage, had one of her struggles with the police of Paterson, N. J., last night. They went there to protest in the name of free speech against the expulsion of Miss Flynn from Paterson on a former speech-making occasion.

Going out on the train Miss Flynn's companions had donated various articles of their apparel, all for the purpose of helping her run successfully the gantlet of Paterson police observation. She borrowed a coat from Gertrude Marion Williams, a hat from Rose Carpenter, Mary Austin, the novelist, parted with a set of furs, and, to make the disguise complete, Miss Flynn had a large muff, in which she buried her face.

Thus attired and surrounded by a cohort of friends, the girl, who has been officially barred from making speeches in Paterson, started to run up the stairway of Institute Hall, in Ellison Street.

"Ah, there, Miss Flynn! No you don't!" said Captain of Detectives Tracey as he charged into the group and took her by the arm. "You're not going into the hall to-night and you know it."

Miss Flynn and twenty-five others demanded in one chorus to know why.

"She can't go in," replied Tracey. "I'm not here to argue with you. They're my orders, and I shall stick to them."

Six detectives blocked the stairway effectively every time Miss Flynn gave indication of starting to defy the law. One of the women suggested that they call on Mayor Fordyce. "He's out of town," said Tracey. They would complain to Chief Hinson against this outrage. "He's sick in bed," said Tracey.

Leonard Abbott, president of the

# ALPIN SUICIDE SLEW WIFE; LEFT DIARY OF DISCORD

Richmond Man's Entrics  
Tell of Jealousy and  
Frequent Quarrels.

## WORKMAN, HEARING SHOTS, FINDS BODIES

Woman, Slain While Dressing,  
Lay on Bed, with Husband  
Nearby on Floor.

Henry Carl Ruppert, said to be a retired business man of Richmond, Va., killed his wife and himself yesterday afternoon in a room which they had occupied since Tuesday night in the Hotel McAlpin. A diary kept by Ruppert told the motive for the double crime—jealousy on the part of his wife. Notes of detailed happenings were written on memorandum paper of the Hotel Windsor, Trenton, N. J., beginning with November 6 and including November 10.

On the last day, Wednesday, the day before the tragedy, he wrote: "R. begins to dig her finger nails and fight me. One thing brings on another as I tell her about my trip to Richmond during last week. She continued to fight. I am scratched all up and bruised."

Mr. and Mrs. Ruppert came to the hotel Tuesday night and were assigned to a moderately priced room and bath on the third floor. They brought two trunks and three handbags. They seemed plentifully supplied with money, hotel employees say, and kept to themselves.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon three revolver shots were heard by Henry Salmi, an employee, who was working in an adjoining room. He notified the house detective, C. G. Dennison, who, with Robert Dunlop, an assistant manager, opened the door with a pass key.

The woman's body, dressed in a kimono, lay on the bed. Powder marks about the wound in the left side of her head under the ear showed that Ruppert fired the shot at close range. Mrs. Ruppert's hair was in curlers. She was evidently dressing when killed.

Used a "Police Positive."

Lying on the floor, a few feet away, was the body of Ruppert. He had shot himself in the right side of the head above the ear. The revolver, lying near by, was described by Inspector Joseph Faurot as a Colt "police positive."

Three of the six chambers had been fired. The third bullet was accounted for by a hole discovered on the main floor above the woman's head. On the dresser were two bracelets, one a plain gold band and the other a gold band studded with three large diamonds; a wedding ring with the inscription "Ruppert Ruppert, Sept. 5, 1911, J. J. R. \$151.00" mesh bag with \$14, a check for \$25 drawn on Annie W. Station on the Central National Bank of Richmond, dated November 5, and a postal money order for \$10. The only other jewelry was a large diamond ring worn by Ruppert.

There was also a memorandum reading: "In case of accident notify Mrs. Rosalie H. Ruppert, 2918 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Christopher M. Ruppert, 317 N. Graham Street, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. J. R. Station, 2918 West Main Street, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. H. C. Holtz, 720 West Main Street, Richmond, Va." Another slip of paper showed that the maiden name of Mrs. Ruppert was Rosalie H. Station, born December 5, 1886; the date of birth of Ruppert, written below, was given as September 29, 1879.

Diary Tells of Quarrel.

The diary kept by Ruppert was found in one of his coat pockets. Entries begin on Saturday, November 6. They read: "I sent Rosalie some sheet music. I go to fair. Have supper there. Sunday, November 7. Go to church. Broad and State streets. To men's meeting. Got letter from Miss Swift with one in it from R. and Jessie. Get letter from Rosalie in which she says she will meet me in Baltimore. I called her up and she promised to be at the depot at 3:30. Leave Trenton 11:20 for Baltimore. Arrive there 2:15 Pennsylvania Station. I go to Camden Street Hotel and have lunch and Room 105. Everything is O. K. Go to Maryland Theatre that night. Tuesday, November 9. We get up at 10 a. m. Breakfast at hotel, then go to railroad and get our trunks. Back to Baltimore and leave at 12:32 for New York. We get there 10:15 and go to four hotels before we find one to suit us. Hotel McAlpin. R. becomes dissatisfied and begins to get after me about the trip I had to Philadelphia. In concluding the only entry in the diary, November 10, Ruppert wrote: "She writes to her mother."

Inspector Faurot said Ruppert's body showed evidences of having been scratched and bruised. These marks, coroner Riordan said, were inflicted recently.

Police Headquarters last night received a request from the Chief of Police of Richmond, Va., asking, in behalf of Ruppert's victims, that the bodies be held for them.

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# Many Killed on Ancona's Deck, Lifeboats Riddled by Shells; Heeded Shots, Says Captain

## BULGARS PIERCE SERBIANS' LINES ON THE MORAVA

Break Through Below  
Nish—Teutons Advance  
in Ibar Valley.

## DEFENDERS LAUNCH COUNTER OFFENSIVE

New Move Threatens to Flank  
Invaders' Forces Driving  
West of Uskub.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 11.—On three sides the invaders have pressed closer to the Serbs fighting in central Serbia, where King Peter's forces are still battling to break the Teuton clutches and to reach the Montenegrin border.

On the east the Bulgarians have broken through the Serb positions on the Morava, south of Nish. In the advance from the Western Morava, bounding on the north the rectangle in which the fighting is taking place, the Germans have made further progress. And at Kraljevo the Teutons have crossed the Western Morava, opening a passage down the Ibar Valley. If this last advance is successful the Serbs will be cut off from a retreat line on the west.

The pressure which is being exerted on King Peter's forces and the difficulty the Serbs are having in evading the enemy's grapple are indicated in the Berlin report that 4,000 prisoners were taken yesterday south of the Western Morava, in the rectangle of battle. In the mountains along the river, says Berlin, the Germans are "making good progress."

Serbs Begin Counter-Attack.

For the Serbs the only road of escape now is through the Mitrovitzka region. This avenue is threatened by the Austrians, moving down from the northwest through Visegrad, and by the Bulgarians pushing northwest from Uskub. To meet this latter move the Serbs are pushing south along the Mitrovitzka-Uskub railway.

By this counter-offensive by King Peter's forces the Bulgarians who have reached Tetovo, twenty miles west of Uskub, are menaced. Both wings of the Serbs are threatened by the Anglo-French advance in the south. Thus the Serbs are being driven into a trap set by the enemy.

It is definitely established that the French are not in possession of the Velez. A daring cavalry raid which the Bulgarians made at least the appearance of a place was responsible for the report that the city had been taken.

According to information received from a Greek frontier station, says Reuter's Salonica correspondent, fighting since yesterday has been proceeding on a large scale between Radiko and Velez. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for the purpose of burying the dead and collecting the wounded, but only two hours was granted.

Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente against the Serbs. The Serbs are said to have received a blow from the Bulgarians in the region of Babuna Pass, where they recently won an important success. They are making a stand here, and it is also reported that they have repulsed a complete Bulgarian offensive with the French.

Monastir Safe for Present.

This report, if true, insures the temporary safety of Monastir, where a condition approaching panic has been prevailing. Monastir has a large Bulgarian population, and it was feared that some of the inhabitants might join that some of the Bulgarians irregulars which on several occasions lately have threatened the city.

A Salonica dispatch to the Havas News Agency, under date of Wednesday, says that the Bulgarians have retired from Babuna and concentrated before the French front around Cerna.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says it is untrue that the Germans are occupying the entire line from Kraljevo to Kruguevatz and Petrovac.

The Serbian government has been removed to Krusevo, east of Perlepe.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Berlin gave out this statement: Pursuit of the Serbs in the

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## ANCONA GOT NO SIGNAL TO STOP; BOATS SHELLED, SAYS CAPTAIN

London, Nov. 11.—A Stefani dispatch from Tunis says: "The commander of the Ancona, who reached here to-day, declares the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop. The first sign of the presence of the submarine was shells from a distance of five miles which grazed the steamer. The Ancona stopped dead."

"Subsequently shells hit the boats which were being made ready for launching and many passengers were killed or wounded on the deck and in the boats. Some of the passengers who had been thrown into the water approached the submarine, but were repelled and derided."

"Finally, shells and torpedoes were fired at the Ancona from a distance of 300 yards."

## 'SERIOUS' NEWS LED KITCHENER TO NEAR EAST

Asquith Again Denies in  
Commons That War Sec-  
retary Has Resigned.

London, Nov. 11.—Charges of blundering were hurled at the government in the House of Commons to-night. In the course of the discussion on the suspension of "The Globe" James Hodge, member for East Edinburgh, declared his belief that the statement that Lord Kitchener had resigned was true, and that the seizure of the paper because of the publication of the statement was not justified.

Premier Asquith, who immediately replied, said that Mr. Hodge accused him of a "deliberate and inexcusable falsehood," and he added:

"Earl Kitchener never tendered his resignation either to the King or myself the only two persons to whom he could have tendered it. Earl Kitchener never breathed a word of resignation to either."

Got "Serious Information."

The decision to send Lord Kitchener to the Near East, the Premier added, was taken by the Cabinet on Thursday, November 4. Serious information which led the government to take the decision, was brought to their knowledge for the first time on Wednesday. In the interests of public life he protested against the charges that the King was being directed against the head of the government, as likely, if believed, to do incalculable harm to the country throughout the world.

Mr. John Simon, Home Secretary, pointed out that "The Globe" had ignored the warning of the Press Bureau on Thursday night, in the form of a request made to all the papers that no reference should be made to Earl Kitchener's movements until further notice.

The next day "The Globe," and "The Globe" alone, published the statement that Earl Kitchener had resigned because he had quarrelled with his colleagues. When a denial was issued, "The Globe" repeated the statement, thus saying in effect that the government was lying.

Attacks Lord Kitchener.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Clare, made a strong attack against Lord Kitchener, who, he said, had blundered in not moving to the defence of Liege, again on the question of munitions and once again in Serbia. "The blunder in the Dardanelles," he added, "was at least a blunder of a man who meant to do something."

Mr. Lynch contended that the war was being conducted with signal incompetence and that unless there was a change the country was moving straight to disaster. He had been swept away 70 per cent of the higher British command, beginning with Field Marshal French, who had been in command

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## U. S. SEES GRAVE ISSUE IF SHELLS HIT LIFEBOATS

Wanton Attack Not Ex-  
cused by Ancona's At-  
tempt to Escape.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 11.—Unofficial reports of firing by the submarine on the Ancona's passengers as they were entering the lifeboats increased the anxiety in official quarters here to-day. State Department officials declared that previous efforts of the Ancona to escape could not excuse a wanton attack on non-combatants and that if the press reports were correct a grave issue would be raised.

No new details of the tragedy were received to-day in official dispatches to the State Department. Secretary Lansing will not comment on the unofficial reports, but will wait until all the circumstances of the attack are presented to him before passing an opinion on this government's duty in the case. Ambassador Page, at Rome, and American consuls in Italy and North Africa have been instructed to interview survivors.

The report that the attacking submarine was German, though flying the Austrian flag, is not generally credited here. It is pointed out that Germany is not at war with Italy, and would therefore hesitate to commit an act of war against that country. If the report is substantiated the attack on the Ancona will tend to revive the Lusitania incident, officials declare. Renewed German submarine activity, even if justified in this case, would emphasize the government's position that the circumstances of the attack warrant action by the State Department to exact an immediate settlement of the issue.

It is felt that while technically an attack by an Austrian submarine would be a first offence, the Austrian government, as an ally of Germany, is morally bound by the assurances given by the German Ambassador, the more so as ex-Ambassador Dumba, was a party to many of the conversations between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing and had every opportunity of knowing the attitude of this government. If, therefore, the circumstances of the attack warrant action by the State Department it is held that it cannot consistently be content with anything short of an immediate and complete desavowal.

Administrative officials are wondering what use Austria may make in case of a serious issue of ex-Secretary Bryan's assurance to Ambassador Dumba that the President's message to Germany were for home consumption only. That declaration has never been annulled, so far as can be learned, and the Austrian government may stand on it if representations are made which refer to the correspondence with Germany.

Pasquale Laurine, an American citizen, is among the missing passengers of the Ancona, according to information from Naples. He has been impossible to ascertain definitely the number of Americans lost.

A cable message from Consul White, at Naples, says:

"The Societa Italia now reports that the following American citizens were aboard the steamship Ancona: First cabin, Mrs. Cecile L. Grell; steerage, Alessandro Patinotto, wife and four children; Mrs. Francesco Mascolo; Laura and minor child, and Pasquale Laurine; and that 347 passengers and crew were reported as saved out of 496. The steamship company is confident that more will be reported as saved."

RUSSIANS LAND FORCE  
ON RUMANIAN SOIL

Troops Sent Up Danube as Far  
as Silistria.

London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Geneva says a message received there from Bucharest states that the Russians have ascended the Danube River and landed a small force of men and guns near Silistria.

Silistria is on the southern bank of the Danube, in Rumanian territory, some thirty miles east of where the river reaches Bulgarian soil.

DISSOLUTION DECREED,  
REPORT FROM ATHENS

New Elections Rumored Fixed  
for December 19.

London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says that a decree has been issued dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and that the new elections have been fixed for December 19.

## Wild Panic on Liner While Submarine Kept Up Fire.

## SAY RAIDER WAS GERMAN

Naples Reports Tell How  
U-Craft Have Shifted  
Flags Before.

## WOMEN LEAP INTO SEA

Boats Overturned in Rush of  
Terror—U-Boat's Crew De-  
rided Drowning.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 11.—The only warning the Ancona got was a volley of deadly shells.

That is the statement of Captain Massardo, commander of the Italian liner sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The undersea boat gave the steamer no signal to stop. The first sign of her presence was the bombardment. When the fire of the raider's guns grazed the Ancona the vessel came to a dead stop, says the captain.

The lifeboats were then made ready. But before they could be launched, Captain Massardo declares, the submarine opened fire again. Many passengers, says the captain, were killed or wounded on the deck and in the boats. Some of the passengers who were thrown into the water during the panic that followed the bombardment swam toward the U-boat, but the raider's crew repelled and derided them.

Shells Cause a Panic.

Stories of other survivors back up these assertions of the Ancona's commander. Whether there was a long chase is not yet known. But that the submarine continued to shell the steamer while passengers were being loaded into the lifeboats is well established.

The panic that this bombardment caused is described by the survivors as pandemonium. Many of the passengers were women and children, and under the rain of shells which poured around the liner order in filling the boats was impossible.

Losing their heads completely, the passengers rushed for the boats. Several of the small craft, overwhelmed by the rush, were overturned before they could be lowered. Many passengers who had taken their places were dumped into the sea and drowned. This wild confusion caused the loss of many lives.

Scared Off Rescue Ship.

One of the officers of the Ancona says that eight boats filled with survivors were finally put off. They steered on a southerly course and after some time sighted a ship with her lights out. To attract the attention of this vessel they lighted flares and the ship drew nearer. Then, says this officer, the submarine turned her searchlights on the vessel, which abruptly changed her course and vanished in the distance.

There is increasing evidence that the submarine was German, and not Austrian, despite the fact that she flew the Austrian colors. As proof, the case of the Italian cargo boat Cyrene is cited. When the Cyrene was attacked by a submarine, the U-boat was flying a German flag. The Cyrene hoisted Italian colors and then the submarine changed to the Austrian flag and promptly torpedoed her.

Suspect German U-Boat.

The port authorities at Naples have learned that last week a submarine flying the German colors stopped a boat and asked for information about the passage of steamers from Naples. Several survivors insist that, although the undersea boat which torpedoed the Ancona flew the Austrian flag when she was first sighted the flag was struck later and replaced by the German colors.

A Reuter dispatch, which contains the first connected story of the sinking of the Ancona on Monday afternoon, twenty hours after she had left Messina, follows:

"We left Naples with a fairly large number of passengers, intending to sail direct to New York, but soon after leaving port we received a wireless message directing us to stop at Messina for more passengers and crews. The people aboard were mostly Greeks and Italians, with large families, on their way to the United States to settle there. The majority, therefore, were women and children."

"We left Messina at 5 p. m. The captain, having been warned of the presence of enemy submarines, took all possible precautions. At exactly 1 o'clock Monday afternoon we sighted an enemy submarine at a great distance. She came to the surface and fired full speed in our direction, firing as she did so a shot which went wide

## 5,498,982 LIVING HERE.

Manhattan Has Population of 2,295,671,  
Police Report.

People of Manhattan, there are 2,295,671 of you now dwelling in this borough, according to a police census made public yesterday. This census was ordered by the Mayor at the request of the Board of Health. It shows 192,465 more than the recently compiled state census.

Statisticians estimated about 5,806,532 New Yorkers in all boroughs on July 1. Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that this figure must be reduced 307,550, because the city's growth has been somewhat hampered by the war. The police census of the other boroughs will be taken as soon as possible.

## SCARLET SILK HOSE SHOCKS GYM. TEACHER

Lynn Girls' Team Must Wear  
Black Lisle Hereafter.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Boston, Nov. 11.—There are walls and blushes among feminine pupils of the Lynn Classical High School. As to the boys—they refuse to be interviewed. The edict has gone forth that girls may not appear on the gymnasium floor in silken hose—black, yellow, scarlet or pink. Miss Agnes C. McDonald, physical director for the girls of the Classical High School, read the riot act to them this afternoon, when she said:

"In the future you will not be allowed on the gymnasium floor in silk stockings. You should be more conservative. Black silk stockings are bad enough, but when the girls come in yellow, scarlet and pink silk stockings, that is going beyond the bounds of propriety. Hereafter only plain black lisle will be allowed in the gymnasium."

She then told the girls she had noticed at the basketball games, when the boys of the school were allowed to be present, the attendance had been swelling for this, she said, until she noticed that some of the girls were wearing gay silk hose.

## YATES ESCAPES AGAIN; SAW WINS FREEDOM

Sing Sing Fugitive Breaks Prison  
at New Orleans.

A dispatch from New Orleans last evening announced that Chester Yates, alias Charles A. Stone, who escaped from Sing Sing prison three years ago and was recaptured, is gone again. He sawed his way out of the parish prison there.

When Yates was arrested and lodged in the Tombs for robbing Aaron Bancroft, an aged broker, of \$80,000 securities on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, he vowed he would never serve his sentence out.

He went to Sing Sing and had been there only a few months when Warden John S. Kennedy missed him one morning. It has never developed how he got out. The presumption then was that he had inside help.

## FIVE IN BRITAIN'S NEW WAR COUNCIL

Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George,  
McKenna and Law Make It Up.

London, Nov. 11.—Great Britain's new war committee of the Cabinet during the temporary absence of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, it was officially announced to-day, will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions; Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. McCall straightened in his chair, his cheeks colored with indignation.

"No, it isn't true!" he shouted. "What right have you to ask me such a question? It is silly. You should know better than to ask me such a question."

"Then I ask you a question," said the fact that you are a usual weight to your legal services in behalf of a client in a subway matter? Is it not possible for you, in the discharge of your duty, to hold up subway work?"

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## \$750,000 FIRE WRECKS FOURTH MUNITION PLANT

Roebling Sons' Wire Cable  
Shops at Trenton  
Destroyed.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11.—The fourth fire within twenty-two hours which damaged or destroyed important units of big American plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the Entente Allies occurred here early to-day when the new wire rope shop of the John A. Roebling Sons Company was reduced to a scrap heap.

A four story building, 200 feet wide by 700 feet long, built in 1910, equipped with the finest machinery in the country for the manufacture of wire rope, was still smouldering to-night, despite the seven streams of water that were playing upon its sizzling, twisted girders. A plant that on Wednesday was turning out enormous products with great profit to its owners now lies a mass of junk. A million dollars gone up in smoke, is the way the factory men express the loss, but a more conservative estimate puts the value of the wrecked factory at about \$750,000.

The Roebling fire followed close upon the destruction of the four-inch gun shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at South Bethlehem, Penn., and the burning of the pattern shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Chester, Penn., both on Wednesday. The third fire was in the Skelly Bolt Works in Philadelphia to-day.

In the South Bethlehem and Chester fires there are reasons for believing profits in behalf of the Teutonic allies were responsible, but little appears in the Roebling blaze to suggest that the fire was other than one of those accidents that might happen in any plant at any time.

Deny Products Go to Allies.

Representatives of the big wire and cable making company who walked around the ruins yesterday were emphatic in their denials that the company was making anything for any of the European belligerents. They declared that their entire output was under contract for domestic purchase and for use exclusively in this country.

Barbed wire for the indispensable entanglements of the trenches was suggested as a product likely to attract the attention of an enthusiastic son of the Fatherland, but it was explained that the company was not manufacturing barbed wire. It had been made four years ago in the company's Bucksport plant, but the enterprise was subsequently taken over by another wire-making company. Much barbed wire was produced, they said, but none of this wire was ever used in the submarine netting that the British have been using so effectively in the English Channel in the capture of German undersea raiders.

Of course, the Roeblings will investigate, and in time may reach a conclusion on the origin of the fire, but just now they are content to sweep up the ashes and build anew.

Several hundred men were engaged yesterday in picking up all debris that was cool enough to handle and loading it on cars which were run up to the ruins on a siding. Much brick had fallen out of the walls, and a considerable amount of it was assembled to fill a long train.

Factory To Be Rebuilt.

It was explained that the destroyed factory would be rebuilt, and that within two months the same degree of

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Dr. Robert Tuttle Morris

Surgeon and Scientist.

In Sunday's Tribune Dr. Morris tells how "each nation has its joy ride with the fund of protoplasm from the racial stock, and how the logical end of culture is the elimination of the race. The Teuton and the Slav are turning to the Mongolian, and the Slav in turn to the Mongolian."

Then he turns his attention to the Great War, to wars in general and to the destructive influence of peace. For the world is a clock, and the clock is running down.

Read it—it is a scientifically worked out theory that will set you thinking, and thinking hard. Make sure of reading it by speaking to your dealer to-day.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements